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MOORE LANDREY 1609 SHOAL CREEK BLVD AUSTIN, TX 78701			TRAORE, FATOUMATA	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/719,792	MONROE, DAVID A.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Fatoumata Traore	2136	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 November 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-11 and 13-40 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-11 and 13-40 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/15/2007 .

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is in response of the amendment filed November 23rd, 2007. Claims 1-11 and 13-18 have been amended; Claims 12 has been cancelled; Claims 19-40 have been added. Claims 1-11 and 13-40 are pending and have been considered below.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 19, and 31-33 are objected to because of the following informalities: the examiner notices the use of 'operable" throughout the claims. It is unclear to the examiner what applicant is trying to claim. Applicant is advised to change "operable" to "configure to" ". Appropriate correction is required.

3. Claim 7 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate of claim 3. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

4. Claim 11 is objected to because of the following informalities: It is unclear to the examiner if claim 11 is depending of claims 1, 9 or 19. For examination purpose claim 11 is treated as being depending of claim 1. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the

Art Unit: 2136

art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims 1-11 and 13-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8. Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13-15, 19, 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Morrison (US 2004/0052450).

Claims 1 and 19, 32: Morrison discloses a surveillance system and camera having at least one camera adapted to produce an IP signal, the IP signal being transmitted over an IP network (paragraph [0068]), the system comprising:

i. A camera, the camera having an image collection device operable for collecting image data (see paragraphs [0014], [0016], [0032], [0039], and [0040]),

- ii. The camera having an analog to digital converter in communication with the image collection device for converting collected image data from analog format to digital format image data (see paragraphs [0060], [0068]),
- iii. The camera having at least one processor in communication with the analog to digital converter for receiving the digital format image data (see paragraph [0060], [0068]),
- iv. The at least one processor being operable for executing with the digital format image data at least one facial recognition algorithm, execution of the at least one facial recognition algorithm producing at least one set of facial image data (see paragraph [0052]),
- v. The at least one processor being operable for executing with the digital format image data at least one compression algorithm, execution of the at least one compression algorithm producing at least one set of compressed image data (see paragraph [0039]),
- vi. The camera having a network protocol stack for transmitting the at least one set of facial image data and the at least one set of compressed image data to the IP network (see paragraphs [0055], [0074], [0077]).

Claim 2: Morisson discloses a surveillance system as in claim 1 above, and further discloses that the system comprise a server in communication with the IP network, the server being remote from the camera, the server receiving the at least one set of facial image data (see paragraphs [0031], [0036], [0039], [0050]).

Claims 5 and 15: Morrison discloses a surveillance system as in claim 1 above and claim 14 below, and further discloses a plurality of cameras in communication with the IP network for collecting image data at distributed locations (paragraph [0016], [0028]).

Claim 6: Morrison discloses a surveillance system as in claim 5 above, and further discloses a server in communication with the IP network (paragraph [0035]), the server being remote from the plurality of cameras (paragraph [0054]), the server receiving from each camera respective of the at least one set of facial image data (paragraph [0052]).

Claim 8: Morrison discloses a surveillance system as in claim 2 above, and further discloses that the server being in communication with a third party database for at least one of sending, receiving, and both sending and receiving facial image data to a third party(paragraph [0033]).

Claim 9: Morrison discloses a surveillance system as in claim 1 above, and further discloses a remote station in communication with the IP network, the remote station receiving the at the at least one set of compressed image data, the remote station being operable to display the at least one set of compressed image data (paragraph [0040]).

Claim 11: Morrison discloses a surveillance system as in claim 1 above, and further discloses wherein the remote station includes at least one of: a desktop computer, a portable computer, a PDA, and a wireless device (paragraph [0075]).

Claim 13: Morrison discloses a surveillance system as in claim 1 above, and further discloses: an access control device in communication with the IP network, the access control device being responsive to an activation signal the control device being activated upon confirmation of identity between the at least one set of facial image data and data in a facial image database (paragraphs [0016]), [0040], [0050], [0051], [0052]).

Claim 14: Morrison discloses a surveillance system as in claim 9 above, and further discloses that the remote station further including a system map database and a display monitor for displaying the system map, the system map including an icon for identifying the location of the camera (paragraphs [0032]), [0039], [0040], [0054], [0057], [0058]).

Claim 33: Morrison discloses a surveillance system as in claim 32 above, and further discloses that the camera comprises:

- vii. At least one compression algorithm embodied in suitable media, the at least one compression algorithm being executable with the digital format image data by the at least one processor, execution of the at least one compression algorithm producing at least one set of compressed image data (paragraphs [0039], [0041]);
- viii. The network stack being operable to transmit the at least one set of compressed image data to the internet protocol network (paragraphs [0013], [0037], [0055], [0074]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 3, 4, 7, 10, 21-24, 31, 35 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morrison (US 2004/0052450). In view of Geng (US 7,221,809).

Claims 3 and 7: Morrison discloses a surveillance system as in claim 2 above, but does not explicitly disclose that the server being in communication with at least one facial image database, the server being in communication with at least one facial signature processor, the at least one facial signature processor being operable to compare the at least one set of facial image data with the at least one facial image database. However, Geng discloses a face recognition system, which further discloses that the server being in communication with at least one facial image database (Fig. 10), the server being in communication with at least one facial signature processor (Fig. 9), the at least one facial signature processor being operable to compare the at least one set of facial image data with the at least one facial image database (column 3, lines 1-3; column 4, lines 25-40; column 5, lines 30-35; column 6, lines 60-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Morrison such as to compare the acquired facial image to the stored one. The motivation of doing so would have been to automatically

recognize a human by developing a three-dimensional images based on a three-dimensional model as taught by Geng (column 2, lines 63-67).

Claims 4, 21 and 35: Morrison discloses a surveillance system and a camera as in claims 1, 19 and 32 above, but does not explicitly discloses that the at least one facial recognition algorithm including at least one facial separation algorithm, the at least one facial separation algorithm when executed producing at least one set of facial separation data, the at least one set of facial image data including the at least one set of facial separation data. However, Geng discloses a face recognition system, which further discloses that the at least one facial recognition algorithm including at least one facial separation algorithm, the at least one facial separation algorithm when executed producing at least one set of facial separation data, the at least one set of facial image data including the at least one set of facial separation data (column 5, line 62 to column 6, line5; column 6, lines 35-51; column 7, lines 12-30; column 8, lines 40-55; Fig. 7 and 8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Morrison such as to produce a facial separation using a facial recognition algorithm. The motivation of doing so would have been to automatically recognize a human by developing a three-dimensional images based on a three-dimensional model as taught by Geng (column 2, lines 63-67).

Claims 10 and 31: Morrison discloses a surveillance system as in claims 1 and 21 above and further discloses that the remote station receiving the at least one

set of facial image data, the remote station being in communication with at least one facial image database (paragraph [0052]), the remote station being operable to display a result provided by the at least one facial image processor (paragraph [0052]), but does explicitly discloses that the server being in communication with at least one facial signature processor, nor the at least one facial signature processor being operable to compare the at least one set of facial image data with the at least one facial image database. However, Geng discloses a face recognition system, which further discloses that the server being in communication with at least one facial signature processor (column 5, line 62 to column 6, line 5; column 6, lines 35-51; column 7, lines 12-30; column 8, lines 40-55; Fig. 7 and 8), the at least one facial signature processor being operable to compare the at least one set of facial image data with the at least one facial image database (column 3, lines 1-3; column 4, lines 25-40; column 5, lines 30-35; column 6, lines 60-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Morrison such as to compare the acquired facial image to the stored one and to produce a facial separation using a facial recognition algorithm. The motivation of doing so would have been to automatically recognize a human by developing a three-dimensional images based on a three-dimensional model as taught by Geng (column 2, lines 63-67).

Claims 22 and 36: Morrison and Geng disclose a surveillance camera as in

claims 21 and 35 above, Geng further discloses that the camera further discloses:

- i. The at least one facial recognition algorithm including at least one facial signature algorithm (Fig .9);
- ii. The at least one processor being in communication with at least one facial signature database to obtain from the at least one facial signature database a plurality of sets of reference facial separation data (Fig.9), execution of the at least one facial signature algorithm comparing the at least one set of facial separation data and the plurality of sets of reference facial separation data to identify correlations between the at least one set of facial separation data and the plurality of sets of reference facial separation data (column 3, lines 1-3; column 4, lines 25-40; column 5, lines 30-35; column 6, lines 60-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Morrison such as to compare the acquired facial image to the stored one. The motivation of doing so would have been to automatically recognize a human by developing a three-dimensional images based on a three-dimensional model as taught by Geng (column 2, lines 63-67).

Claim 23: Morrison and Geng disclose a surveillance system as in claim 22 above, Morrison further discloses that the camera further discloses: wherein the

at least one facial signature database is stored in local media, the local media being located in the camera (paragraph [00040]).

Claim 24: Morrison and Geng disclose a surveillance system as in claim 22 above, Geng further discloses that the camera further discloses: wherein the at least one facial signature database is stored in remote media at a location remote from the camera, the remote media being in communication with the internet protocol network, the plurality of sets of reference facial separation data being provided from the remote media to the camera over the internet protocol network (paragraphs [0036], [0048], [0054]).

11. Claims 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morrison (US 2004/0052450) in view of Brooks et al (US 2003/0210139).

Claim 16: Morrison discloses a surveillance system as in claim 15 above, but does not explicitly discloses a tracking system in communication with the remote station for tracking the progress of an individual as he moves from a field of view of a camera to a field of view of a subsequent camera. However, Brooks et al discloses a system for improved security, which discloses a tracking system in communication with the remote station for tracking the progress of an individual as he moves from a field of view of a camera to a field of view of a subsequent camera (paragraphs [0040], [0044], [0045], [0051]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Morrison such as to include a tracking system.

The motivation of doing so would have been to provide a system for evaluating a security system in place at a facility as taught by Brooks et al(paragraph [0006]).

Claim 17: Morrison discloses a surveillance system as in claim 2 above, but does not explicitly discloses a storage device in communication with the IP network for archiving archival data, the archival data including least one of: the at least one set of facial image data and the at least one set of compressed image data. However, Brooks et al discloses a system for improved security, which discloses a storage device in communication with the IP network for archiving archival data, the archival data including least one of: the at least one set of facial image data and the at least one set of compressed image data (paragraphs [0035], [0039], [0046]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Morrison such as to include a step of archiving data. The motivation of doing so would have been to provide a system for evaluating a security system in place at a facility as taught by Gbrooks et al (paragraph [0006]).

Claim 18: Morrison discloses a surveillance system as in claim 17 above, but does not explicitly discloses a data mining system in communication with the IP network for mining the archival data. However, Brooks et al discloses a system for improved security, which discloses a storage device in communication with the IP network for archiving archival data, the archival data including least one of: the at least one set of facial image data and the at least one set of compressed image data (paragraph [0039]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Morrison such as to include a data mining system. The motivation of doing so would have been to provide a system for evaluating a security system in place at a facility as taught by Brooks et al (paragraph [0006]).

12. Claims 20 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morrison (US 2004/0052450) in view of Ely (US 5,982,418).

Claims 20 and 34: Morrison discloses a surveillance camera as in claims 19 and 32 above, but does not explicitly discloses that the camera comprises a housing, the housing commonly supporting the image collection device, the at least one analog to digital converter, the at least one facial recognition algorithm, the at least one processor, the at least one compression algorithm, and the internet protocol network stack. However, Ely discloses a distributed data storage video surveillance camera, which further discloses the camera comprises a housing, the housing commonly supporting the image collection device, the at least one analog to digital converter, the at least one facial recognition algorithm, the at least one processor, the at least one compression algorithm, and the internet protocol network stack (column 3, lines 55-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Morrison such as to include in the camera an analog to digital converter, a facial recognition algorithm. The motivation of doing so would

have been to provide maximize the recording capacity of a VCRs as taught by Ely (column 1, lines 66-67).

13. Claims 25, 26, 37 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morrison (US 2004/0052450) in view of Peters et al (US 2002/0051061).

Claims 25 and 37: Morrison discloses a surveillance camera as in claims 19 and 32 above, but does not explicitly discloses that the camera further comprising: the at least one set of compressed image data including at least one set of low resolution compressed image data having a respective low resolution and at least one set of high resolution compressed image data having a respective high resolution, the low resolution being less than the high resolution. However, Peters et al discloses an image monitoring system, which further discloses that the camera further comprising: the at least one set of compressed image data including at least one set of low resolution compressed image data having a respective low resolution and at least one set of high resolution compressed image data having a respective high resolution, the low resolution being less than the high resolution (paragraphs [0005], [0006]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Morrison such as to use a low and resolution compression techniques. The motivation of doing so would have been to minimize the cost of video monitoring.

Claims 26 and 38: Morrison and Peters et al disclose a surveillance camera as in claims 25 and 37 above, and Peters et al further discloses that the at least one set of low resolution compressed image data including MPEG data, the at least one set of high resolution compressed image data including JPEG data (paragraph [0017]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Morrison such as to use a low resolution compression techniques. The motivation of doing so would have been to minimize the cost of video monitoring.

14. Claims 27 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morrison (US 2004/0052450) in view of Willis et al (US 6,584,082).

Claims 27 and 39: Morrison discloses a surveillance camera as in claims 19 and 32 above, but does not explicitly disclose that the surveillance camera further comprising: the network stack transmitting a portion of the at least one set of compressed image data according to multicast protocol. However, Willis et al discloses a system for transmitting data over satellite, which further discloses that the surveillance camera further comprising: the network stack transmitting a portion of the at least one set of compressed image data according to multicast protocol (column 5, lines 1-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Morrison such as to provide data transmission according to a multicast protocol. The motivation of doing so would have been to reduce the

number of transmission across the critical link to one, rather than requiring that multiple transmissions be made for each destination address as taught by Willis et al (column 1 line 67 to column 3 line 2).

15. Claims 28-30 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morrison (US 2004/0052450) in view of Peters et al (US 2202/0051061) in further view of Willis et al (US 6,584,082).

Claims 28 and 40: Morrison and Peters et al disclose a surveillance camera as in claims 25 and 37 above, while neither of them explicitly discloses that the surveillance camera further comprising: the network stack transmitting a portion of the at least one set of compressed image data according to multicast protocol. However, Willis et al discloses a system for transmitting data over satellite, which further discloses that the surveillance camera further comprising: the network stack transmitting a portion of the at least one set of compressed image data according to multicast protocol (column 5, lines 1-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Morrison and Peters et al such as to provide data transmission according to a multicast protocol. The motivation of doing so would have been to reduce the number of transmission across the critical link to one, rather than requiring that multiple transmissions be made for each destination address as taught by Willis et al (column 1 line 67 to column 3 line 2).

Claim 29: Morrison and Peters et al disclose a surveillance camera as in claim 28 above, while neither of them explicitly discloses that the surveillance camera further comprising: the network stack transmitting a portion of the network stack transmitting the at least one set of high resolution compressed image data according to one of: multicast protocol and unicast protocol. However, Willis et al discloses a system of for transmitting data over satellite, which further discloses that the surveillance camera further comprising: the network stack transmitting a portion of the network stack transmitting the at least one set of high resolution compressed image data according to one of: multicast protocol and unicast protocol (column 5,lines 1-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Morrison and Peters et al such as to provide data transmission according to a multicast protocol. The motivation of doing so would have been to reduce the number of transmission across the critical link to one, rather than requiring that multiple transmissions be made for each destination address as taught by Willis et al (colum1 line 67 to column 3 line 2).

Claim 30:Morrison and Peters et al disclose a surveillance camera as in claim above 25, and Peters et al further discloses the network stack transmitting the at least one set of low resolution compressed image data including MPEG data according to multicast protocol, the network stack transmitting the at least one set of high resolution compressed image data including JPEG data according to one of: multicast protocol and unicast protocol. While nether of them explicitly

discloses the use of a unicast or a multicast protocol. However, Willis et al discloses a system of for transmitting data over satellite, which further discloses that the surveillance camera further the use of a multicast and unicast protocol (column 5,lines 1-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined teaching of Morrison and Peters et al such as to provide data transmission according to a multicast protocol. The motivation of doing so would have been to reduce the number of transmission across the critical link to one, rather than requiring that multiple transmissions be made for each destination address as taught by Willis et al (colum1 line 67 to column 3 line 2).

Conclusion

1. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

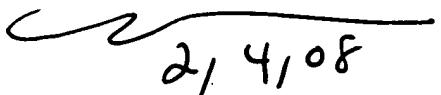
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Fatoumata Traore whose telephone number is (571) 270-1685. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Thursday from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and every other Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nassar G. Moazzami, can be reached on (571) 272 4195. The fax phone number for Formal or Official faxes to Technology Center 2100 is (571) 273-8300. Draft or Informal faxes, which will not be entered in the application, may be submitted directly to the examiner at (571) 270-2685.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group Receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

FT
Monday February 4th, 2008

Nassar G. Moazzami
Supervisory Patent Examiner


2/4/08